NIMIO'S GARDEN.-"Frits." J. K. Emmet. OLYMPIC THRATER.—At 1; and at 8: "Humpty

STADT THEATER.—German Opera: "Dame Blanche." Union Square Theater.—Burlesque and Panto-

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New Pork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1871.

M. Disraell declared yesterday, in a public speech that Queen Victoria was morally and physically inca, public of performing her duties as a sovereign. The Grand Dake Alexis has left England for this country. ____ The Departments near Paris have been evacuated by the Germans. — Five lives have been lost by a steam-boat disaster on Lake Lucerne, Switzerland. — The English residents at Hong Kong believe their lives to be in danger, and have asked for further protection.

A party of escaped convicts from Nevada has beate off a Sheriff and posse in California, killing two men? It is probable that both the New-York delegations will be admitted to the Republican Convention at Syracuse. —— The trial of Paymaster Hodge has begun at Baltimore. = A terrible powder explosion has occurred near Newburgh, one man being killed. - Five lives were lost by a boiler explosion near Montgomery,

One of the brokers employed by the defaulter, Hodge, was arrested on a charge of complicity in Hodge's crime. ==== The Harbor-Masters' "Ring" is exposed. Gold, 1114, 114, 1144. Thermometer, 67°, 68°, 61°.

We give elsewhere an analysis of the discal Democracy. The fact that there is some probability of the party in the City being rent into six irreconcilable factions, ought to encourage all those who hope to see the power of Tammany Democracy forever broken. And it suggests to honest Democrats, who really desire a purification of City politics, the best possible occasion for the formation of a Union party with this single purpose.

The British residents of the British colony of liong Kong are always uneasy about something. Just now they are complaining of the insecurity of life and property in their remote region of the earth. Possibly their complaint is well-grounded, but we must remember that the Hong Kong settlement is preëminently an advocate of the gunboat or coercive policy of dealing with the Chinese; and it would not be strange if some of their violent measures should have a reacting effect upon them.

Worcester, Mass., was in a great state of ferment yesterday at the gathering of the Republican claus. Our dispatches do not disclose any conclusion as to the probable result, but the campaigning of Butler has evidently been effective, and he has taught his opponents a lesson in organization; to an utter contempt for small conscientious scraples be has allied IS THE CITIZENS INVESTIGATION TO great powers of combination. In his closing speech outside the Convention he exhibited his usual brutal conceit, and quoted Scripture with the glibness which a certain Satanic personage is said to possess on occasion.

The report of an engagement between escaped convicts from Nevada and la sheriff's posse, in the Mountains of California, reads like a story of the doings of the brigands of Greece. The convicts, brought to bay by the posse, return their fire and maintain their position, beating off their pursuers, killing two or three, and capturing a portion of the enemy's transportation. These men are hardy and determined villains; some of them were of the gang that seized a Pacific Railroad train at Verdi and rifled the treasure-boxes. There were twenty-nine who escaped, and most of the party are scattered through the mountainous parts of California, and constitute a formidable nuisance.

Two prominent British statesmen, of widely different political affiliations, have been making speeches. Gladstone, who may have been reading Hale's "Ten Times One is Ten," said that he still looks enward and upward, though he did not add that he "looks out rather than 'in, and lends a helping hand." Mr. Disradi irinks to the Queen, like a loyal cavalier, and affirms that that sugust person, though afflicted with rheumatism, has more complete control of the political traditions of the country than any Englishman, Mr. Gladstone confessed that the Government found the Irish question an exceedingly hard nut to crack,

knowledge of royalty, showed how much he admires a sovereign who is not so popular as she might be. But the strangest part of his speech, as another report gives it, is the statement that the Queen is morally and physically disqualified as a sovereign. This is probably a hint that the poor lady is suffering from the hereditary disease of the House of Hanover. But we must receive Disraeli's vaticinations with caution.

The Commissioners under the Treaty of Washington have thus early ran against a difficulty. The Treaty provides that the Board of Arbitration which meets at Geneva shall consider the claims growing out of the depredations "of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports," and that the Washington Commission shall adjust all others. Now the latter-named Commissioners are puzzled where to draw the dividing line between the two classes of depredations, as many losses were sustained along the Atlantic seaboard on account of the offensive acts of British subjects. It would appear, however, that the phrase "other vessels" would exclude from the purview of the Washington Commission all claims arising from losses sustained

Gov. Hoffman's attention is respectfully called to another gang of State officials appointed by him who make a fortune each by preying on the commerce of the port, as Dr. Carnochan has done for two years past. The Pirates of the Bay are no bolder in their wholesale robberies than the Harbor-Masters who have charge of the docks of this City, and who make shippers pay roundly for every privilege, or rather every right. They have secret arrangements-no longer secret, for we expose them fully this morning-with tugowners and tow boats, by which three or four prices for towing are paid to the latter to be shared with the former for the privilege of berthing" vessels. This imposition has been levied upon every vessel entering the port, and several outrages of this kind are about to be proved in open court on one of the rascals. Gov. Hoffman, we presume, will decline to interfere and inquire into the conduct of his appointees until some shipping merchant makes complaint, refusing to take this public exposure by a responsible newspaper as in any sort justification for official interference. In the mean time, of course, the robbery by his officials will continue.

SPIRIT OF THE CONVENTION. Although it is as yet impossible to predict what will be the work of the Convention in Syracuse to-day, all our advices agree in indicating that a fair and reasonable course will be pursued in relation to the different delegations from this City. The State Committee having unguardedly interfered in the organization of the party in this City so far as to recognize the Custom-House cabal as the true representative of the party, it is perhaps much to expect that the Convention should rebuke the Committee by excluding the Custom-House delegates and admitting those of the regular organization. It seems probable that the Convention will indorse the action of the State Committee; will authorize the Committee to take any measures necessary to perfect the organization in the City; and pending the decision of these questions will admit both the regular and the Custom-House delegations to places on the floor.

It is needless for us to state that we do not consider this the most just or most expedient treatment of this important question. There is never anything gained by compounding a treachery or rebellion, and we hold that the Murphy cabal of this City deserves no consideration upon its own merits, and less than none when we consider the tattered and shabby character of its leader. But the action of the Convention above indicated shows, if not the fullest knowledge of the situation, at least an earnest desire for harmony and success in the com-City, which have been more than usually vulgar and inane in their abuse of the regular organization, and their futile and malignant effort to connect it with the thieves of Tammany. There has never been a more shortsighted piece of political scoundrelism than this. If the sheets which charged it had the character to be believed, the fight against Tammany would have been hopeless from the first. There would be no possibility of a victory over Tammany if the tried and trusted Republicans who adhere to the regular organization were really fighting to save that condemned and demoralized conspiracy. It seems that the Convention recognizes the fact that in the contest before us the party needs all its true men. Without the hearty and earnest cooperation of the regular Republicans of this City, it is useless to try to make head against the foul power of the Ring. It is to be earnestly hoped that the Convention will act with such wisdom and justice as to render it possible for all honest men to come together this year under one banner, to redeem the State from the unfaithful and unclean hands which have for years been trading upon its most sacred interests.

FAILT It is now evident, even to the ardent recruits who have joined us in our long campaign against Tammany, that the Ring is not to be carried by assault, and that if the people are to seize the citadel and establish themselves securely in the government, it must be by regular approaches in the form of purely legal operations in the courts, and open, thorough alliance of the several political parties and

factions in arms against Tammany. In the political camps the war is waged vigorously; and we hope that unity of action as of purpose will soon be resolved on. It would, we are sure, be better that it should result from mature deliberation rather than spring from the first judignant opposition developed by the exposures of the enemy's crime. The Citizens' Committees opened their part of the fight admirably and effectively, and we have already shown how much we owe to the energy and judgment of the Committee of Seventy. The Joint Committee of Citisens went more deliberately to work with their part of the task, and we believe they have directed their operations discreetly. But both Committees should not fail to recognize now that they are confronted with an obstacle which they must find means to overcome at once, er all deliberate investigation and prosecution in the courts

The Board of Supervisors has been asked to give the Citizens' Committee power to send for persons and papers. Without this power it is easy to see the investigation will result in nothing. The report will be on a mere matter of bookkeeping, and with the Controller's sys-

falls to the ground.

concern. His books will doubtless balance, and there can be picked out of them only the evidences of the extravagant expenditure of immense sums of public money. It will be impossible to tell where this money went, how it is to be recevered, or who is to be punished for the apparent frauds. No proof of individual rascality is obtainable until Garvey and Ingersoll and Keyser and Davidson can be compelled to point out the plastering laid, the furniture supplied, the plumbing done, and the safes furnished, and shall have been forced to supply duplicates from their own books of the bills showing the amount, nature, prices, and totals of the work claimed to have been done. By this means the responsibility of dealers and officials too may be fixed, and the City put in the way of getting its own again; and it cannot be done unless the Citizens' Joint Committee has the authority asked for.

New it seems to be very clear, from Monday's proceedings, that the Board of Supervisors has n't any idea of granting any such power if it can help it. Some of the Board know the result to be exposure of themselves. They know that Watson's almost unlimited forgeries of vouchers and bills will be exposed, and their own negligence or complicity in approving them will be displayed as part of the corruption of the Ring. The share of the Supervisors in the Armory Swindle has been hinted at before in these columns, and the evidence against them accumulates daily; that in the hands of the Sub-Committee on Armories appointed by the Citizens' Committee is already startling. These are considerations which, if true, would naturally lead the Supervisors to refuse the authority asked for. Their refusal will unquestionably be accepted as an effort to conceal the truth because it hurts them, and we submit to Messrs. Hall, Barnard, and the rest, that they cannot afford at this juncture, when the ballot-box is about to be appealed to, to labor under additional suspicions of this damaging sort.

There are other reasons as grave why this power, clearly legitimate, should be granted to the Committee of Citizens. When the Chamber of Commerce declined to enter upon an examination of the accounts, Ring Aldermen and Ring Supervisors selected fifteen citizens who were to make the investigation. It was the Ring officials themselves who determined that instead of there being a single Joint Committee of Supervisors, Aldermen, and Citizens, the latter formed a distinct Committee and were authorized and indeed expected to inquire into the matter for themselves and independently of Aldermen and Supervisors. There was a distinct promisthat the investigation should be free and full, and we understand it is claimed by Mr. Booth, the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, that there was a promise that this power now asked should be granted. It is obligatory on the Supervisors to redeem this promise; it is due not only to the people but to themselves. The people demand it in the interests of honest government and of financial reforms; and its refusal on the recommendation of the Committee appointed will arouse a cry of indignation deeper than Tammany has yet heard. The Citizens' Committee is in the Court-House to investigate thoroughly every corruption, and not to whitewash Tammany. If refused the power to make this investigation thorough, they owe it to the people to decline any further inquiry, which must of

necessity be partial.

HELP FOR FALLEN WOMEN. There have been recently two remarkable meetings held in Washington, to consider some means of practical help and relief to the fallen women of that city. The meetings have been noticeable in numbers, in character. and in the earnestness and sincerity which marked all their proceedings. Their immediate occasion was the generally known fact that it was the intention of the police to make a descent upon all the houses of ill-repute in the city for the purpose of breaking them up, arresting or dispersing their inmates. The philanthropic persons who called the meetto ascertain if it were not possible to do something for these unfortunates besides persecuting and fining and imprisoning them. The most of them had been driven into crime by poverty; it was certainly not the way to reorm them to take from them their miserably-earned savings. Many had been forced nto these wretched ways by the severity of relatives and the hardness of the world. The open infamy and contumely of the courts of ustice would do nothing to reclaim these al-

ready broken hearts. These were the considerations which moved these meetings. The speeches and resolutions were much in the same strain. A lady, Mrs. Spencer, who took a prominent part in the roceedings, made several specches, which, alhough not in the best taste in all respects, were full of a nervous energy and directness which redeemed many faults. She gave some striking illustrations of the operation of the present laws upon the unfortunate victims of vice. When a "raid" is made, and the houses are broken up, there are but three resorts for the women who haunt them-suicide, seeking the temporary protection of some man, or stealing away to some sheltered place until the storm is over, and then resuming their destroying traffic in another place. The true end at which the law should always aim, that of reformation, is rarely ever reached. The poor creatures who are thus harried and pursued by the vengeance of society, for a vice for which society is greatly responsible, grow hard, and sullen, and vindictive, under the impression that they are treated as the natural enemies of mankind, until no more feeling of humanity is left in them than in any wild animal. It is against this lame and impotent conclusion that the men and women on the platform at Washington protested, and announced their intention to do all in their power to give a practical denial to this virtual confession of the failure of law and society to do anything with this momentous and terrible question. Their plan embraces, first, the treatment of these unhappy women as sisters, as human beings, entitled to consideration and sympathy. They must be taught that they are not regarded as enemies or outlaws, before anything more can be done with them. Secondly, immediate temporary shelter, food, and clothing, are to be given to all who will accept them, without qu and without condition. For this purpose, liberal contributions of money and specific articles must be at once made by the friends of the experiment. Several houses must be at once leased and furnished to harbor these first and storm-driven vessels. Thirdly, they wish to establish an industrial college, where these

The sincerity and good faith of these meetings was evident from the beginning to the end.

Among the most interested lighterer on both occasions were several companies and Disraeli with a supblish desire to air his tem of debit and credit the public has little of young girls brought in by the men to perform this work. It must be admit-

vomen may be trained in diversified and use

ful industry.

women in charge of various disreputable houses, who seemed to imagine the prime object of the meetings was to protest neginst the persecutions of the police, but also seemed, in an ignorant and unreasoning way, ready to accept any change for the better which could be wrought in their situation. A considerable sum of money was subscribed by the people in the hall to defray the immediate expenses of the enterprise. As a consequence of the interest excited by the movement, the Board of Police held a meeting, in which it was decided that the descent should not be made for the present, and the united wisdom of the District is now at work on this problem, than which there is none more delicate or more important. It is impossible not to sympathize with the purposes of these energetic and courageous women in Washington, and to wish them success in their arduous task. But, at the same time, it may be doubted whether the sympathies of their own womanly hearts do not cause them to forget the limits of possibility. Much may be done to mitigate he terrible consequences to women of a lapse from virtue. But it may be questioned whether the punishment which lights so terribly upon this fault is not intended and adapted to act as a warning and a preventive. There are many reasons why it is not possible that man shall suffer as severely as woman for offenses against chastity. Nature itself has provided that the fault of the man shall not be so susceptible of proof as that of the woman. The man, whose guilt is equal and often greater, goes necessarily unpunished, while inexorable nature denounces to the scorn of the world and the severest physical anguish the woman who has been untrue to her own honor. There is no means of redressing entirely this apparent inequality. Its legitimate consequence is a higher degree of responsibility resting upon the weaker sex. The fact may be deplored, but cannot be denied, that the virtue of the world lies in the charge of women. In all our reforms it must not be forgotten that any action which will tend to blunt the sharpness and clearness of this perception-which shall give to woman the privilege of believing that sins against modesty are anything less than sins against her own soul-will be the gravest and most

injurious of errors. A TRIAL OF ENDURANCE. For almost four months employers and laborers on the banks of the Tyne, in England, have been engaged in a contest which is well worthy of consideration, not only for the duration of the struggle and the magnitude of the interests involved, but principally for the capacity of endurance which has been displayed by the contending parties. Divested of the recriminations inseparable from all trade movements, the circumstances of the case are briefly these: Hitherto the engineers employed at Newcastle and Gateshead were accustomed to work fifty-nine hours per week. Encouraged by the success of demands made elsewhere for a reduction of the time of work to nine hours per diem, these engineers, in the beginning of last June, made a similar demand upon their employers without offering to agree to a corresponding reduction of wages. The employers promptly refused compliance, and the men, nearly 10,000 in number, struck work. Attempts were shortly afterward made to effect an arrangement through arbitration; but the proposition was rejected by the Nine Hours' League on the ground that the time for arbitration had passed. For a month enthusiastic meetings were held by the workmen, and material and moral aid poured in upon them from all sides. At the end of that time the employers, who had remained inactive, invited the workmen to return to their benches, without making concessions of any kind. These efforts, however, completely failed. The workmen then set about perfecting an organization which should extend throughout the kingdom, and they became ing and conducted their proceedings wished ing canvass. It utterly disposes of the stupid ings and conducted their proceedings wished in the proceedings w pears to have been made by proposing a conference; but this was barren of results, and the employers, after aunouncing that further negotiation was useless, determined to adopt the bold measure of importing workmen from abroad. In the early part of August the employers made another attempt to induce the workmen to recommence work, expressing a willingness to make large concessions, but

> work done out of working hours. Failing in these efforts, the engineering firms in England and Scotland formed an association and agreed to support the Newcastle employers. Through their combined efforts workmen were secured from Dundee, London, and Greenwich, and promises of laborers from the Continent were made. Large numbers of killed workmen were accordingly imported from Denmark, Belgium, Germany, and Norway, and permission was given one large contractor by the Dan-ish Government to bring to Newcastle workmen employed in the Government arsenals of Denmark. But affairs were not so favorable to the employers as at first seemed probable. The English hands who could be obtained were chiefly inferior workmen, and rioting having begun, many of the newlyacquired hands abandoned the employers. The Germans who were engaged protested that they had been allured by misrepresentations to enter into contracts with the employers, and large numbers of them went over to the strikers and were sent to Hamburg or London

excluding the nine-hours period of labor.

They were even willing to fix a day's work at

nine hours and a half, and pay liberally for

at the expense of the League. As no marked dissatisfaction has been expressed by the workmen with the wages paid them, it might be inferred that they desire to alleviate their arduous labors by reducing the hours of employment. Under these circumstances the question naturally occurs: What compensation are the workmen willing to offer for the clear loss entailed by the reduction of the hours of labor! An ingenious theory has been advanced that a skillful workman will accomplish, fit the reduced period, the same amount of work as in the previous longer term. Opposed to this is the statement of one of the most influential of the employing engineers. "The only effect," says Siz William Armstrong, "of the reduction of hours at "Sunderland has been to cause the higher rate for ever-time to commence one hour earlier than before, and the acted "as great as ever," It has been suggested that the real purpose of the Nine Hours' League is not to prosure for the workings hitherto employed the higher wages which they might carn by working a anticient num ber of extra hours to complete the require ments of the employers, but to force the int-ter to employ an additional number of work-

ted that this theory is a very plausible one, and, as the employers appear to be inveterately opposed to such a solution, the whole question is reduced to one of the relative capacities of employers and workmen to maintain the struggle.

When Civil Service Reform is fairly established may it speedily and thoroughly permeate the official system of Pennsylvania! Then, perhaps, we shall not see even the office of translator made a gift defendent only on the politics of the recipient; and we may be spared the necessity of such mortifying state-ments as that through which a German paper justly arouses the mirth of its readers. It was decided to translate into German, for the benefit of German citizens, the Report of the Pennsylvania School Inspectors. The probably lucrative task of translation was conferred, apparently without any idea as to his ability, upon an individual who must have hammered out his work by main force of dictionary and phrase-book; for not only does the style of his trans-lation, where it is intelligible, remind one painfully of a school-boy dunce's struggle over the profound est epigrams of Ollendorff, but the extracts over which the German newspapers are making merry furnish curiosities of German grammar superior to any of the richest comicalities of the *Kladderadatsch* One German journal ends its notice of this blundering job-work with the following extract and commentary, both of which suffer sadly in translation The Pennsylvanian document says, in speaking of the schools, "there has been a ruling idea, still existing to some extent, among parents and older scholars not so far advanced, that grammar is a merely ornamental study (Versierung-Studium)." Upon this statement the German newspaper remarks: "We, on our part, take pleasure in laying before the German publie the proof that grammar may also be in certain cases an unornamental study."

The managers of the Cornell University have decided to establish a new course of study embracing literature, history, and political science, to be known as the Course in Letters, to require five years' study, and to lead to the degree of Bachelor of Letters. This movement, if it be wisely managed, will do a good deal to supply the want now felt of a thorough education in every department of journalism. Those who now succeed in this do so pretty much by accident or through uncommon natural qualifications while those who fail greatly outnumber the successful aspirants. Meanwhile, periodical writing, whether for newspapers, magazines, or reviews, offers an excellent field of industry, especially for women: but those who are successfully to work in it, for the benefit of their readers as well as for their own, need a thorough preliminary training just as much as clergymen, lawyers, doctors, teachers do. A person who betakes himself to editorial work when well advanced in years, without any special study, and as a last effort to get a livelihood, will probably fail in finding an engagement, or in keeping a posi-tion should he be unlucky enough to obtain one. The demand for journalists is greater than ever, but it should be remembered that the standard of qualification is proportionately higher.

The passion for laying corner-stones grows in Boston by what it feeds on. The next ceremony of the kind there, is to be next month, when the chosen corner of the new Post-Office will be consecrated. We should suppose that this might be done without bringing the President and part of his Cabinet from Washington to assist in the ponderous undertaking; but there is an intimation that these officers will grace the solemnity. They will do more. They will for some mysterious reason) attract tens of thousards of country people, whose rush to Boston will greatly benefit the railway companies, the publicans, and the shopkeepers, who would like to have a corner-stone laid in Roston every day.

These fine old stock quotations-how handy they are! Mayor Gaston of Boston, at the Soldiers' Monument ceremony there last Monday, could not get through his speech without rehearing those veners

ble lines beginning

How sleep the brave who sink to rest By all their country's wishes blest."

Then, too, he, the Mayor, averred that the volun teers came to the defense of the national standard as the winds come when forests are rended," came as the waves come when navies are stranded.' These quotations were poetical and patriotic and ornamental, but our impression is that they have been occasionally used before.

The theory of physical deterioration in Massachuetts is illustrated in an address just delivered before the Farmers' Club at Princeton, by Dr. Nathan Allen. He says that in 1840, when the population of that town was 1,347, "the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen was twice the number in 1870, when the population was 1,279." For the last ten years, one-seventh of all the births in this town have been in families of foreigners, though the population of this kind does not exceed 100 in number. Whatever may be the bearing of this fact politically, it certainly does not furnish a very good economical argument in support of the Know-Nothing doctrine.

That was n't a bad resolution which the Universalist Convention, just held in Philadelphia, passed Its substance was that " Whereas, by spending more money than we have received, we have already contracted a debt of \$30,000, therefore Resolved, That it is the grave judgment of this Convention, that unless we get more money from the parishes we must stop our disbursements." There is no doubt about that, and the parishes had better govern themselves accordingly. A religious body, whether it calls it-self a Church, or a Conference, or a Convention, or a Concern, which walks deliberately into insolvency, and then begins to pray for money, is n't so religious as it might be.

Darwin G. Fenno, late a Lieutenant of the 17th Infantry, stole \$1,500 of public funds intrusted to his keeping. A Court-Martial at St. Paul has sen tenced him to pay back the money and to go into retirement for five years at Stillwater Penitentiary. The sentence has been approved at Washington This has set us to calculating. If a petty larceny practitioner like Fenno is to be locked up for five years for stealing \$1,500, a grand New-York appropriator who steals \$5,000,000 should of course be in carcerated about sixteen thousand years. But you cannot do it. Peculators do not live long enough. They cheat us to the very end.

Here is a hint for Mr. Gilmore. Among other things which happened to the Strasbourg Cathedral, The London Builder tells us that "a horrible obus came erashing through the glass, flew across the nave of the Cathedral, and, amashing in the organ pipes lodged in the organ itself." Now, why cannot Mr Gilmore found his final piece on this at the next Jubilee? Jast think of it! A thousand fiddles going, five hundred drams tattooing, five thousand voices singing like one-and then in rushes the ball, and knocks the biggest organ ever erected by human builder into splinters. It would be perfect, this would, especially if it killed the organist.

The present Senior Class of Williams College is of very ungallant sort, to say the least. The eminent Dr. Hopkins gives them lectures on the Cate chism; these lectures the ladies desire to attend; and among those who made the request were Dr. Hop-kins's own wife and the wife of President Chadbourne. But the Senior Class said " No." Perhaps young men thought that the presence of the ladies might distract their attention from severs and ab stract studies: perhaps, having the matter referred to them, they marriy included in the common hoy-ish anymenical of the warting their older.

Gen. Butler scene doomed to passuits from all

quarters. That venerable mariner, the Hon. Gideon Welles (erroncously supposed by most people to have gone to the locker of Davy Jones), has written, and will print in the Nevember number of a monthly magazine, an article intended to demonstrate that Sen. Spates our bosts poor struct at the capture of New Orleans, winterer the name which he cut after it. Now let Gen. Butler write an article proving, as he can easily do, that Cart Officen Wolles can't box

NOTES ON IOWA.

(EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE) DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 25.—Iowa is jubilant.
Though hardly more than twenty years old, the
claims to have produced this year more Wheat this
any other State, and more Indian Corn than any but Illinois. Missouri was somewhat ahead of her in Corn last year, but the Iowa Corn-crup of 1871 covers a much larger area than did that of 1870, and is nearly a quarter heavier per acre, so that the yield is entirely beyond precedent. Then the award to this State of the first place in Apple-growing at the recent National Pomological Exhibition at Richmond has still further exalted the horn of the Hawk-Eyes who seem to me to give that award undue emphasis.
That they are succeeding admirably with Apple, I can personally testify. The display at the Decomposition of the Decomposition Fair in any State of the Union. The fruit was not only large, fair, and aben-dant; it included most of our favorite varieties, with several new ones, and some that seemed to have been improved by transplantation. In Grapes also, Iowa has done well. I judge that abe grows Concords as easily and bountifully as any other State and that her growers could saford and would open and that her growers could short and would operate to [supply them in large quantities at three cents per pound, and would do better at that price than at Wheat-growing. Of Delawares and the more delicate varieties, the product is far less, and I judge more precarious; still, they all thrive here under careful, pains-taking culture. Of Pears and Peaches, little is said and not many of them exhibited. I learn that the Peach-growing area is receding southward on this as on the other side of the Alleghenies.

Iowa has this day not less than One Million and a Quarter of people, with ample space for Ten Millions. She has attracted emigration more rapidly than any other State. It seems but yesterday that she had only two Representatives in Congress: now she ha six, and in the next House will have eight. And she is likely to grow quite as fast during the next decade as throughout the last. She is building Rail roads with great energy and spirit, and each line opened invites and secures a new tide of immigration. The north-west quarter of the State had very few inhabitants up to a recent date; but they me now pouring in, along the lines of the newly-opened or half constructed Railroads, in thousands. I learn that barely four counties remain unorganized, and they will not remain so long. If she encounters no back-set, Iowa will double her population between 1870 and 1880.

The town of Grinnell was to me an object of greater interest than any of her thriving cities. It can hardly be fifteen years since the Rev. J. B. Grinnell, then pastor of a Congregational Church in New-York, resolved on migration to the West, and took several of his congregation along with him. He pitched on a location in Iowa, perhaps fifty miles eastward of the center of the State, where settlers were few and widely scattered, and purchased here some six or eight thousand acres of rolling prairie, with perhaps a few clumps of timber on the water-courses, when millions of just seh this State but the vicinage of the Mississippi, as Government price. This tract was held in subordination to the purpose of establishing "Grinnell University" at its center, and sales to settlers were made from time to time to that end. The University has been for some years in operation, and though (like most American Universities) as yet in the germ, is of greater promise than most of its kind. The Common School is its only rival here in architectural pretensions; and it will surprise some to learn that these together afford such educational opportunities that scholarly parents have migrated hither from the East in order to secure the best instruction for their children. And I doubt if there is a spot on earth better suited to their purpose.

For Grinnell has one advantage as the site of a

College over any other within my range of observation, in that no glass of Alcoholic Liquor is or ever was sold here. Though now a village of some 2,500 to 3,000 people, it has no bar-room, no "saloon," 'lager beer" or otherwise; no resort of tipplers even in the most respectable stage of their downward progress. Every deed covenants that the purchaser shall not sell Intoxicating Beverages nor allow them to be sold on the premises; and any vio-lation of this compact would be sure to cost the violator more than he could make by it. Need I add that Grinnell has no paupers, no loafers, ne rufface, no brawlers, and that her people are equal in me rality, intelligence, and culture, to any community

I found near Grinnell the man I have long be

on earth?

looking for-he who grows nearly or quite con hundred bushels of shelled Indian Corn per acre on a large area year after year. His name is Walland successively en the same hundred acres on which I found not less than nine thousand bushels fully ripe, whereof enough had been gathered to determine the average yield. Of course, Mr. Clark sells little of it as grain, but turns it Pork and Beef, and so keeps up the fertility of his soil. He informed me that, by plowing each year an inch deeper than the preceding, be could, in his black prairie mold, averaging more than two feet deep, maintain the yield of Corn without manure, which he mainly applied to his grass. He had had thirty-three acres planted in a day by one men, running a planter that planted two rows at once and having a change of teams. I understood him to say that he had one hundred and sixty-five scree planted, tilled, and harvested by one man, using two span of horses alternately. On reflection, I believe the man did not gather all this crop; though as the harvesting may continue from some time in August, when the grain is in the milk, to near the end of Winter, that would not have been impossible. Swine pastured on clover through Spring and early Summer, have Corn out up and thrown to them as soon as the ears have filled, and thenceforth till they are ripe for market. Many farmers feed so long as they have Corn to spare. thus converting their great staple entirely into Beef and Pork, so that it will bear transportation to dis tant markets. -I am daily asked to remark the rapid growth of

Western cities and villages, as though mere built were an incidement to admiration. I cannot so regard is. If these cities—embryo and full-fiedged—were thus expanded by the introduction and successful establishment of Manufactures, I could rejoice in their enlargement. Half a dozen Woolen or Cotton factories in each of them, with as many founderies, shoe-factories, &c., would justify their growth and their sanguine anticipations. If they are to live mainly by Traffic—by exchanging the farmers products for those of other climes and countries—they are quite large enough already, and their further growth would not promote the general wel-fare. These cities ought to establish and courage Home Manufactures, even though their capitalists might not directly redize so large profits therefrom as they are no making by land speculation and usury. They ought to establish Manufactures if only to back up that large investments in real estate. Were lows the day making her own Wares and Fabrics, her cities would have a far broader base for prosperity and growth than they now have, while her farmers we sell Fruits and Vegetables to far greater profit the they now sell Wheat and Corn. These may be very stale truths : yet they need to be reiterated un. heeded and deferred to. H. G.

THE BOSTON, HARTPORD AND ERIE R. R. BANK HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 26.—In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Woodruf, in the case of the petition of Seth Adams to be made a party to the application of James Alden to per the Boston, Hartfor Eric Boad into bankruptor, has given an opinion Eric Road into bankruptor, has given an opinion the decision in the Court below, dismissing attacking titlon, was erroneous and he blee decides in the Country of Massachusetts consections, the former is entitled to exclusive jorition over the cetate of the bankrupts and over its action over the cetate of the bankrupts and over its action over the country of the Supreme Court require that a case the present, where the bankrupts country act and Rule its of the Supreme Court require that a case the present, where the bankrupts conditions one corporations or two corporations, having John and common interest with one set of creditors, who are alike interested in the whole estate, the Court whose jurisdiction first attacked.